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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	Tibet	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Movement of Chinese Communist Troops to Assam and Pakistan Borders	DATE DISTR.	27 November 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	2
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	

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BY CABLE

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. In the last week of October 1953 major Chinese Communist troop movements began in Tibet. By 19 November more than half the Chinese Communist garrison in Lhasa had been shifted to the Assam border. Contingents of Chinese Communist troops in Sinkiang were also being shifted to the Assam border.¹
2. In November the Chinese Communist troops formerly stationed near the East Nepal border passes to Girang Dzong (N 28-28, E 85-16), Tingri Dzong (N 28-34, E 86-38) and Nyalam Dzong (N 28-05, E 85-20), as well as those from Lhatse Dzong (N 29-10, E 87-45),² were being transferred rapidly to the Pakistan-Tibet border near Rudog (N 33-27, E 79-42). On 19 November only 2,000 Chinese Communist troops remained on the borders of eastern Tibet.

Comment. On 25 November the Times of India contained a report from Kalimpong that the scarcity of food was forcing a withdrawal of at least a third of the Chinese Communist 18 Division, with a strength of 30,000

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

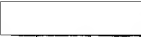
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men, which was occupying Tibet.

 Comments

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1. It is possible that Sinkiang is an error for Sikang.

2.  the Chinese Communists had constructed forts at
Girang Dzong and Lhatse Dzong, 

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